

Cooper suggested that the species may be expected at additional North American localities. In my Tullgren funnel sampling program in the past 5 years I have processed over 4 metric tons of sifted soil and litter from eastern North American forests. I have not found *A. duodecimstriatus*, although other blind Colydiids have been collected, especially in Mexico (deposited in Field Museum, Chicago). If the species is established elsewhere in North America it is probably closer to cities or in more disturbed environments than I have sampled. This should not be surprising because the natural rate of range expansion from a propagule colony should not be expected to be high for an eyeless and wingless soil inhabiting beetle.

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LITERATURE CITED

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BOOK REVIEW

Insecta Helvetica Catalogus. 2. Coleoptera, Scarabaeidae, Lucanidae, by V. Allenspach. 1970. 186 p., 13 maps. Published by the Schweizerischen Entomologischen Gesellschaft. Entomologisches Institut der ETH, Universität-Strasse 2, 8006 Zurich, Switzerland. Paper, 33 Swiss francs (\$8.25 at the current exchange rate).

This volume is only the second in this series of catalogues of the Swiss fauna, but several others are in preparation. It really contains more information than most catalogues: distribution records both Swiss and general, seasonal data, collectors, depositories, and biological data. Considerable historical data, including nomenclatural and faunal changes, are discussed since Heers' first 1837 paper on the Swiss fauna. The manuscript was completed in January 1968. Many of the records are presented in abbreviated form, but they are keyed to lists in the introduction. There are 42 private collectors listed and the repositories for their collections. There is a 10-page, double column gazetteer showing the "Kantone", elevation in meters, and the zone. A table compares the fauna in 1900 (178 species) with that in 1967 (173 species).⁵ There is an extensive bibliography, but it does not list page citations. It is printed on good quality paper with clear type styles. Such catalogues provide the foundation from which future taxonomic, biological, and ecological studies proceed. It is unfortunate that there are so few modern, quality publications such as this one.—R. E. Woodruff.